

N. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Private Secretary Halford is in Indiana. So far he has failed to find a single Harrison man in the state unwarded.

The board of railroad commissioners of Missouri has decided against the collection of the ten cent excess when fares are paid on trains.

The Agricultural society of Marion county is out with the announcement of a grand celebration on the 4th of July at their grounds at Peabody.

Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has decided to form a collection of all the newspapers, magazine and periodical publications of every description published in the United States this year.

Enin Pasha says he can tell some bad things on Stanley and in fact, is almost ready to do it. The encounter we have long been expecting in Africa may yet narrow down to a personal conflict between two individuals.

When Henry Stanley was telling the English what they should do to capture Eastern Africa, Major Wissman, the German, was on the field bombarding a town which he has since captured. That's the German and English of it.

A current item states that "while smoking a cigar, an Indian tiger seized an English officer and carried him into the brush." This is a telling argument why men should not smoke cigars—in the presence of a tiger—an Indian tiger.

Clarkson, it is said, will after his resignation take up the management of a big Republican paper in the east. It is noticeable that the west furnishes the majority of good newspaper men of the east and the east the majority of the incompetent journalists of the west.

What with the Shriners at Leavenworth, the firemen and educators at Hutchinson, the sports at Abilene, the melodious and underlings at Salina, the cupids at Wellford and lesser events at other points, Kansas is devoting herself to pleasurable pastimes "a right smart" just now. "This well; all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Mr. Bernard Kelley made a great point against Wichita in his Ft. Scott speech touching the large number of criminals in the Sedgewick county jail as compared to some other counties, he knowing all the time that Sedgewick county not only holds nearly all the time prisoners for other counties, but that the U. S. District court prisoners for the Indian territory are confined in this city.

"Over in Kansas," declares the Kansas City News, "a half pint bottle contains just one drink." The fact that some of the writers on that paper are from Wichita will explain this statement—Lawrence Journal.

The contents of some of the writers on the Journal in catching the point of the News' statement shows that they are likewise onto the original package fads in whatever form.

Pittsburg claims more millionaires in proportion to its population than any other city in the world. This centralization of capital is due to the policy of protection, which lavishes liberal bounties upon the "infant" industries of the smoky city. By the way, is there a single millionaire in the agricultural state of Kansas?—K. C. Star.

If you will permit that Wichita may be considered in Kansas we make answer in the affirmative, and several of them.

Senator Jones is not in accord with the ideas of the eastern money bags on the silver and currency question, but according to the popular notion in the west his presentation of the question at issue in his great speech before the senate on Monday and Tuesday is simply conclusive and unanswerable. The friends of silver and of the government's control of the circulating medium are content to rest the case upon the Nevada senator's statement and argument.

A movement is said to be in progress in Omaha for the organization of an anti-prohibition amendment league. It is stated that all of the wholesale and jobbing houses, banks and leading business men, will take a hand in the organization, but that everyone connected with the liquor interest will be excluded. "They propose to go into the campaign solely on the principle of business economy," is the statement that is made with reference to the movement.

The statement that was at first made that Vaux, who was nominated by the Democrats to succeed the late S. J. Randall in congress, is a protectionist of the Randall order, is now being "knowning ones" asserting that he is a rank free trader. The election next Tuesday will probably settle the question. If Vaux is elected it may be set down that he entertains Randall's views on the tariff; if he is defeated it may be taken as prima facie evidence that he trains with the Mills-Cleveland school.

"Rapid transit for New York city and general registration for the state are the ends to the attainment of which every public spirited senator and assemblyman should devote his energies during the remaining hours of the session," declared the New York Star the day before the legislature of that state adjourned, sine die, and yet those few remaining hours were frittered away without either measure being enacted, and worse still, with a prospective deficit in the state's revenues of nearly two million dollars unprovided for. After all, it seems that state legislatures average up about like as to practical legislation.

Alabama's defaulting state treasurer is serving out his sentence in the convict coal mines. Recently he was elected by his fellow convicts treasurer of their savings, accumulated by working overtime. Perhaps these convicts believe that there is "honor among thieves." More likely they consider that the restrictions imposed by the prison authorities are a surer guarantee of the honesty of their companion. There would be a pointer in this for the state prisoners of several other southern states, only there is no other state that has its defaulting treasurer within its prison walls.

THE KANSAS PLAGIARIST.

There is a character in the United States senate hardly less noted for his picturesqueness as an individual than for his utterances as a writer and statesman. The man belongs to Kansas and his



SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS.

name is John James Ingalls. He is as truly a representative of all that is aesthetic of a people who aspire to an ideal civilization, as his colleague is an embodiment of that people's logical and philosophical convictions. If the wit-nagennote of eastern conservatism and of southern feeble precipitation have dreamed for the past decade any one thing more than another it has been the tongue, impelled by the spontaneity of genius and trained to the periods of the classics, wagged by the brilliant son of the realm of sunflowers. To alleviate the pain of many stings, to soften the feverish mental dolor of years, the sufferers named have at last resorted to strategy. Failing of a defense, and finding no sufficient fortress of protection, they are seeking success in a dead run, and by crying in their flight that the wounds with which they have been wounded were made by stolen weapons, and that therefore the thrusts of the Kansas legionary do not hurt.

A son of the partner of the flayed Wabash Hoosier, a mere boy, a babe and suckling, is made the impotent tool for charging plagiarism to many of Ingalls' brilliant things. The Kansas City Times becomes the muzzle-loaded, touch-hole ordinance for propelling this infantile war of imbecility into the notice of the world. Ingalls' panegyric over the body of his dead friend, Burns, is declared to have been stolen from Massillon.

Two thousand years ago and more the wisest of the wise declared that there was nothing new under the sun. It has been said by sages innumerable that a new thought or a new expression are among the very rare things to be found in the utterances of even the greatest.

So far as the corpse is concerned it makes little difference whether the messenger of death was the instrument of friend or foe. The effect of the result, even if of minor or of no importance to "it." If Ingalls' weapons of offense are borrowed or stolen he handles them inimitably and with fatal precision.

How plain a statement, and one whose simplicity bears truth upon its face, leaves his assassins disarmed, humiliated and helpless. On being interrogated Mr. Ingalls settles the whole affair in these words:

"I was advised several weeks ago that this publication was to be made and that the manuscript was for sale at \$500. The price seemed to me to be excessive. In my youth I began the study of French without a master and in a volume of exercises I found this with other extracts credited to no one, which I translated and copied into a commonplace book more than thirty years ago. I was struck by the stately and sonorous eloquence. It seemed to me then, as it has always seemed to me since, the most forcible and impressive presentation of the strongest argument in support of the immortality of the soul."

"I never had the notions of Massillon in my possession and never read one of them knowingly, either in the original or in translation."

"I have used the same line of thought, and the language of my paraphrase, a hundred times. I have no doubt, in my conversation, in speeches and in letters whenever I have had occasion to dwell upon the mystery of existence, the dawn of the grave, and I shall continue to do so whenever occasion serves. The writer and orator who repeats and preserves such thoughts and rescues them from the dusty oblivion of forgotten centuries confers an inestimable benefit upon mankind. The language is my own; the ideas are the priceless heritage and common possession of the human race."

"My lamented friend, Colonel Barnes, was a Democrat. In my brief and humble tribute to his memory, which was delivered at the request of his family, I endeavored to portray his virtues and to console the bereft by the hope that the separation was not eternal. It was a labor of love and not for gain of fame. His political associates, considering it becoming and appropriate to resort to his grave, which is green with the verdure of returning spring, for the occasion to console me, I leave them to the judgment of the living and the contempt of the dead."

The Indian of the territory is awaking to the fact that the best thing for him is to become a citizen of the United States. The progressive and educated Indians, it is said, already favor an equitable division of the lands, and they all probably are of the same opinion, barring a few, maybe, who have a store of "private scraps" to bank upon, as long as the Indian remains in his present condition.

The nearly-banished sentiment that the white man arrogated to himself the hunting grounds of the Indian, and in consequence owes him an everlasting debt, has disappeared in a surprisingly short time. The focus has been brought down on the right view of the matter—that the Indian race will owe the whites a debt for associating them with and raising them to civilization.

THE SURVIVAL OF MORNING JOURNALS IN KANSAS.

Says the Kansas City Times: The Aetolian Patriot has made itself very popular by declaring that in a short time there will be but two morning papers in the state. Every morning paper has plumed its feathers, and declared "confidentially" that the Topeka Capital is one "and we are the other."—Topeka Capital.

Which for reliability is on a par with the average originality and aspirations of the Kansas City Times, where sensation and startling denunciations are preferred to the truth. The Eagle for one has not editorially alluded to, much less plumed its feathers, confidentially or otherwise, over the mere guess of an evening paper published in the very northeast corner of the state.

We believe that at least four or five morning newspapers will survive in Kansas, but whether the Capital will be one of them depends on two things, viz: how quickly the metropolitan journals of Kansas City shall be laid on the breakfast tables of Topeka in the future, and whether the prohibition element of the state will continue to dominate the Republican party, granting that the Republican party will continue to rule the state.

Further, as the Times seems by its "plumed feathers" desirous of calling out an expression, we will say for its better information that by either the law of environment, or by the rule of the survival of the fittest, the WICHITA DAILY EAGLE will continue to be a morning paper in the state though Kansas was cut down to a single morning paper, and though every man connected with the Eagle should sever his connection.

The Times is further informed that the Eagle is worth, as estimated by any conceivable rule, twice as much money as any daily in Kansas, morning or evening. It has not only more than twice the circulation of any other daily in the state, but has more than four times the material in the way of types and presses and modern appliances, of any daily in Kansas—more in these last particulars than has any paper in Kansas City, that matter—and, which is most important of all, is backed and sustained by the business of a city whose business is twice the volume of any other city in Kansas, and the only city in Kansas that really and honestly aspires to, or that has any chances or expectations of metropolitan greatness.

And finally, Mr. Times, if you will but drop a note of inquiry to your own special agent in New York City, whose address we will furnish if you have mislaid it, you will find out, if you don't already know it, that the Eagle, next to the Times and next to three other papers, neither of which three are in Kansas, commands for its advertising space—based on the certificate of the paper mills as to the amount of white paper used by the Eagle—a higher price than any other daily west of the Mississippi river.

This is not all, by any means, of what we know touching the question of morning journalism in Kansas, but is enough to settle the questions of bottom and longevity, unless somebody desires the risk of a wager of such a sum as will warrant the employment of three disinterested experts, living outside of Kansas and Missouri, to pass upon the matter. Which wager the Eagle is prepared to make with the Times or with anybody else, the money put up to be the only guarantee of good faith asked or demanded.

A COMING CONFLICT.

Representatives of the German Turner societies of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, at a meeting in Chicago a few days since, took action asking that the World's fair in 1892-3 shall be opened by official authority on Sundays. The Turners' national convention will meet in New York next month and action will be taken then to inaugurate an influential movement for the purpose of securing the Sunday openings.

This will awaken a very general and earnest discussion on this question. All the forces of anti-Christian sentiment and "wide open" liberalism all over the country will be arrayed against the American Sabbath. In this country the Sabbath is not only a Christian institution, but by the traditions of our fathers from the Plymouth Rock pilgrims down to the established habits of our people, and by the highest and purest sentiment of this nation, it has become in an eminent sense an American institution. A very large preponderance of this patriotic sentiment as well as the Christian conviction of this country recognizes this fact. So deeply embedded in the American mind is the idea, and so potent is its influence upon American life and action, that it tenaciously clings to Americans when on foreign shores. This country has already made a record on this question, not only at home but also at the world's exhibitions in other lands. At the Paris exhibition in 1878, the American exhibitors recognized Sunday to an extent which made it a subject of general remark. In 1881, at the electrical exposition in Paris, our state department took decided action favoring Sunday closing, and at the world's exhibition last year, the representatives of the United States, following the instructions of Secretary Blaine, suspended all official business on Sunday.

Will this country, when at home—as the host—entertaining the whole world, allow her record abroad on the Sabbath question to be disparaged and annulled? When the world makes its estimate of the blessings and greatness of America, the sacred Sabbath as an element in these must not be eliminated. The question is, shall America, in her appearance at the world's fair, within her own real borders, present herself in her own real character, or shall she for that occasion become Europeanized, and join in the foreign method of trampling under foot this institution, the sacred Sabbath day, so cherished by Americans.

If the Louisiana legislature means to entertain a proposition to the Lottery Co. for the renewal of its charter it may just as well adopt a diplomatic policy and wait a little longer for another and better bid from the company. As far as the purchase price is concerned for the more the state gets the better it is for the state, as it comes out of the pockets of non-residents mainly. It is said the patronage the lottery receives from Louisiana, outside of New Orleans, is no larger than many other states, regardless of section.

Such occurrences as that reported in the dispatches to have occurred in the Baptist church at Joliet, Ill., do more to retard the cause of christianity than that church and its pastor will be able to counteract and overcome, even by united and zealous endeavor, during the life time of the one who shall live the longest. No difference which faction is right in the controversy, neither can afford to precipitate such a condition as now exists in the church named. Such actions are not prompted by the Spirit of the Master, according to the world's idea of its inculations.

Colonel Marsh Murdock asserts that prohibition is not the cause of the empty jails in Kansas. He could come nearer making people believe that it is not the cause of the empty houses in Wichita—Emporia Republican.

No doubt for the very simple reason that there are no empty houses in Wichita to speak of. Statements to that effect are a good deal like the statement about the empty jails in this state, the result of the same accredited cause, that is, it is so largely a matter of imagination that one is magnified into a score. Our e. c. should bear in mind the proverb of stone throwers and glass houses.

A religious journal, discussing the labor problem, argues that eleven hours is a scriptural day's work, because in the parable of the vineyard it is told that the laborer who came in at the eleventh hour got a full day's pay. The force of that argument is not apparent. It only shows how much the nineteenth century has improved upon the scriptural idea. However, the journal mentioned is off in its interpretation of the scripture text referred to. According to accepted authorities the eleventh hour corresponds with our 5 o'clock, which would make the scriptural day's work cover twelve and possibly fourteen hours.

The disclaimer of the board of directors of the miners and stock exchange, as promulgated from Kansas City, Missouri division, in yesterday's dispatches, of any responsibility for or sympathy with a petition that was sent in the name of that organization to the congress asking for the imposition of a duty on Mexican silver ores, it should seem to be sufficient to settle that question at once and for all. The pretext set up for placing a duty on that article was that it is demanded by the mining interests of the western states and territories, but now that the recognized and authorized representatives of that interest deny making any such demands, there is no excuse left for hardening the necessary commodity, and indirectly our own surplus of agricultural commodities with unnecessary revenue assessment.

A curious instance of the sometimes ill effect of humor is noted in Massachusetts. There is a small city named Chelsea, as applied to any place or person more than ordinarily dead, sprang up and became established in current thought. Now the Chelsea folk have been driven in self defense to contemplating the change of the name of the city. They say that the "dead as Chelsea" witicism prejudices people against the place, depresses the price of real estate and otherwise operates to their personal and municipal discomfort. Here we have the singular spectacle of a city killed by an epigram. But changing its name will not resuscitate it—"The scent of the roses will hang round it still."

OKLAHOMA.

WICHITA, Kan., May 13, 1890.

Will you kindly inform me and your readers in general, as to what is the correct pronunciation of the word Oklahoma?

I have heard it pronounced with the short sound of "o" in the first syllable, and by persons who maintain that this pronunciation is like the word "best" with the long "o" sound, and should like to know if it is not correct.

We do not know certainly. The first time we ever heard the name pronounced was by Hon. Saml C. Pomeroy, then United States senator from Kansas, and he gave both "os" the long sound and the "a" as in "what." An educated New York Indian once told us that that pronunciation was the correct one. The same authority informs us that the proper pronunciation of Wichita is "Wick-shah-tah." We guess your notion of the pronunciation is correct, but we will have to be content with whatever the inhabitants of that bright land may think upon. "Kansas" need to be split. Kansas and Kansas pronounced Koo-saw-an Kaw, but usage has got it down to what it is, which is indefinite and somewhat mixed.

HIDES AND HIDES.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The statement of Dr. E. P. Miller recently in the Eagle, in reference to a duty on hides, are misleading. He would have us infer that all hides are alike, and used for the one purpose, to make boots and shoes; that the reduction of the price of hides since 1873 was the result of hides on the free list, and that the farmer would get the fifty cents additional which he states would be added to every hide under a fifteen per cent duty on foreign hides imported.

Leather dealers tell us that the foreign dry hides do not compete with our domestic green hides—the two varieties being used for separate and distinct purposes—if this is not true I desire to be corrected. It is not necessary here to state the many different purposes for which leather is used. The cases which have operated to cause a decline in the price of cattle, have also operated to lessen the value of hides. It is doubtful if the farmer would get the fifty cents above named. The simultaneous given to the tanning industry, and the manufacture of leather goods, since the alteration of the duty on hides, increasing our exportations of leather and leather goods, has materially increased the demand for domestic hides. The number of hides imported annually into this country since 1870 has not varied much. The number of hides produced in this country now, annually, is more than twice the number produced in 1870.

For a Republican to advocate tariff reform is not heresy. The McKinley tariff bill is not in the line of tariff reform. GEO. S. MILLER.

An All-Round Kansan.

From the Topeka Journal. So it is Father McNall. Mr. McNall is well fixed. He is a farmer, an editor and a lawyer. No better combination could be found in a Kansas representative.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

When a metropolitan policeman pulls an "original package" the cork usually gives way.

Mrs. Nettman's ghost has appeared at Leavenworth carrying a leg. The farmer and an arm in the other. There is one advantage about a one-legged ghost. It can't stalk."

Kansas has more miles of electric railway than another state in the union, but as Mr. Turner of the Sixth district will tell you, the shocks don't all come from that source.

Judge Metsker, of Topeka, refuses to run against Harrison Kelley for the congressional nomination. Mr. Metsker judges Mr. Kelly too harshly; he is over-scrupulous.

The report that a portion of the Oklahoma appointments will probably not be confirmed has bolstered the old Kansas candidates up on the barb-wire fence of expectation again.

The Ottawa Republican proves by its old files that corn was only 12 cents a bushel in Franklin county in 1873. The farmers all thought that Kansas was going to the "demonition bow-wow," but it didn't.

A Topeka family moved their furniture out of the parlor and started an original package store. The craze is, however, not likely to spread as fast as the boarding house had during a session of the legislature.

Senator Ingalls prophesied the coming of a new Christ, but he didn't say that Kansas would produce him. It is said that probably makes the Emporia Republican accuse the senator of not being loyal to the state.

A. B. Campbell, who is to run for congress began his political career in the state of Kansas as penitentiary chaplain. But there have been lots and lots of penitentiary chaplains who never were candidates for congress.

Extending beyond that, the operative force has done the state pretty thoroughly, we have a little exchange out which has not seen the play and for its own satisfaction it would like to know just what "Pusha" did say.

Engene Ware's last poem tells how he fell in love with a princess on "the eastern shores of Kansas half a million years ago." Mr. Ware is probably the first Kansan who has had the honesty to publicly confess any former relations with the ballet.

The people of the Sixth district are interested in Lewis Hanback's behavior at church next Sunday. Any such trifling as praying on one knee or singing with the hymnal upside down will be regarded a serious sign of a speeding back-sliding.

A Farmers' alliance at Stenleville, O., wrote to Grover Cleveland asking what he thought of the alliance movement. The Emporia Republican says that Mr. Cleveland, after a reference to the encyclopedia, replied that in his opinion the tariff was a tax.

The Republican finds that Salina has a tributary territory as large as the state of Indiana. In its zeal for its town the Republican is right, but such a comparison is obvious. Take some other dominion; a state of the same size by any other name will do as well.

The newspaper men of Butler county met at El Dorado last week and formed "an alliance." There was no excursion connected with this, however. A special committee of two was appointed to bring it into effect in the composition bucket before the "alliance" convened.

George Martin has a great deal of trouble with this time it is not Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo. In his Gazette, he says: "We notice that George W. Martin has succeeded to full ownership of the Fort Scott News. This name is copyrighted, and he will please put his name G. Wash. Martin. We are a quiet, peaceable spirit, and we don't want to be mixed up with anybody else's wrangles."

A TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

The state board of health, in its annual report just issued, pays the following tribute to the press of the state for the help which it has lent in the sanitary education of the state:

During the past five years we have made wonderful progress in sanitary reforms through educational channels, by means of circulars, pamphlets, reports and other publications, freely and gratuitously distributed, and published very generally in every county throughout the state; so that the people absolutely know more than ever before about preventable diseases, their restriction, management and prevention—knowledge that is of incalculable benefit to individuals, families and communities. Too much praise and credit cannot be given to the press throughout the state for its willingness and readiness, at all times and under all circumstances, to publish and circulate all information and literature requested for the benefit of the people. It has been the right hand of power to the state board of health in disseminating and educating thousands of people who could not otherwise have been reached. All this has been cheerfully rendered, and that, too, without any pecuniary remuneration, but in the spirit of the "good Samaritan."

THE GOSPEL OF RECREATION.

From the New York Star.

In Boston recently the subject of a regular Saturday half holiday has been under discussion. Business men of the city have been interviewed, and many of them are much opposed to the scheme. The burden of their argument is that the proposed holiday would lead to the "good Samaritan."

The strawberry festival and the hot tamales may have broken down in the "beautiful land."

The New World of Kingsfisher, has an associate editor. This is a kind of a scoop.

Nearly a hundred witnesses from Norman's Land are attending the session of court at Paris, Texas.

IN 3 MINUTES.

We will put a cover on your umbrella while you wait.

These covers are light, durable and manufactured from a variety of umbrella fabrics. We will make your umbrella as good as new in 3 minutes.



Big sale of Ladie's gauze vests. We will close out lot at 25c each, worth 50 and 60c.

Full lines of all qualities in Jersey ribbed vests for Ladies and children.

25 pieces new and stylish dress goods English de Suine at 64c. New black dress goods Mohairs and Brillantines. 50 pieces striped novelty wool dress goods 40 inch all new at 23 cents a yard. This is a great chance to economize.

TWO CASES OF NEW CHALIES AT 5 CENTS

Beautiful designs in all wool Challies. Great sale of Beaded wraps commencing Monday.

Housekeepers Benefit: 10 packages crochet quilts for 48c; 7 packages crochet quilts for 71c; 4 packages crochet quilts for 83c; 9 packages crochet quilts for 94c, 25 per cent less than regular price. Full line of Marsailles and fancy quilts cheap.

Don't miss our sale of this week.

White House of Innes & Ross.

ness and to an increase of dissipation; that we all ought to work more rather than less hours; that no man can expect to get rich if he relaxes his industry, and, as one individual expressed it, that "in this country it is natural and unfeeling to work hard and conscientiously."

These opinions have an antediluvian flavor. The conditions of success, or even of comfortable living, at the outset, in this country, were exacting and allowed of comparatively little relaxation. It was a just reproach that Americans took life seriously and did not know how to enjoy themselves.

But times have changed and we have changed with them. The elders of the past generation may preach that work is the all in all of existence, but they have few followers. Racelessness for the acquisition of wealth is not relaxed, but we are coming to recognize the fact that abundant recreation is not only incompatible with, but really contributes to, the most substantial success.

The new spirit of the age is a desire for emancipation from the burdens of life. We would make work our slave, instead of our master. Current industrial progress, new inventions, changes in methods of business, the whole development of our civilization, enable us to conquer conditions more easily and to give leisure scope to our faculties of enjoyment.

One needs only to look about to recognize this truth. The workmen content for eight hours a day's work. The Saturday half holiday is already established in many states, and will soon follow elsewhere. New holidays, such as Labor day, are instituted. The summer vacation is now the regular thing among all classes, although a few years ago it was unknown. We support theaters, base ball, yachting, horse racing, at a cost of millions of dollars to each form of relaxation every season.

In fact, the unalloyed pursuit of happiness has almost become a serious business. The gospel of recreation is everywhere taught, and we live as though determined that all work and no play shall never make dull Jacks of us.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Politics in Oklahoma may now be said to have fairly begun.

Native strawberries from southern Oklahoma are on the market.

It is now stated that Robert Martin, the new secretary, is from El Reno.

Okla. City claims to have an opium joint, but it doesn't use it as a boom item.

It is now announced that the governor and other officials will arrive the first of next week.

A saw mill on Turkey creek advertises Oklahoma timber for sale at \$14 and \$15 per thousand.

The strawberry festival and the hot tamales may have broken down in the "beautiful land."

The New World of Kingsfisher, has an associate editor. This is a kind of a scoop.

Nearly a hundred witnesses from Norman's Land are attending the session of court at Paris, Texas.

There are about as many people watching the Cherokee commission as there are "taking in" the new government.

The papers say that it is intimated that House Speed will have some trouble in getting his confirmation as territorial attorney.

A Guthrie man has just become the father of his twenty-fifth child. Oklahoma is doing her best to show up well in the next census.

A small house built on low wheels and drawn by two yoke of cattle passed through Anthony the other day on the way to Oklahoma.

The time governor Steele gets through kissing the native Oklahoma children, his opinion of the country will be heightened, depend upon it.

Chas. M. Makepeace, of Kingsfisher, is a candidate for the appointment of clerk of the county of Kingsfisher. He is "formerly of Indiana."

Speaking of the murder at Oklahoma, it seems a little strange that men who had lived together but for one year should have an "old grudge."

The Chief says that an Oklahoma editor in debt will not run off. "The Oklahoma editor," it says, "who can accumulate creditors is a 'foxy'."

The "soldier boys" who have been employed in Guthrie packed their haver-sacks this morning and took up their line of march for Fort Reno, says the Democrat.

Our county is 167½ miles in length by 35½ miles in width, and our area is 3,088,400 acres of splendid agricultural and grazing land, or 25,175 quarter sections, much of which are yet unoccupied.—Beaver Advocate.

The Republicans of Little River county held a county convention at Norman on May 6th, and recommended to the governor that the following persons be appointed to these offices, viz: County treasurer, Ed. Corbelle; of Norman, county judge J. D. Childers, of Norman, county clerk R. E. Innes, of Norman, Wood Lytle, of Lexington, county attorney H. A. Smock, of Norman, coroner G. H. Fink, of Norman.

Only a short time ago corn was plentiful on the streets of Norman at 35 cents per bushel while at the present time it is selling at 50 cents and is scarce at that price. The abundant crops of the Chickasaw country kept the market here well supplied of Indian corn, and prices rapidly advanced at other points, of course it makes higher prices here. Our people will soon have an abundance of home-grown crops and plenty for all.—Norman Transcript.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Take no Chances.

Author unknown. The knot was tied, the pair were wed, And then the smiling bridegroom said "Take the preacher: 'Shall I pay To you the usual fee today?" Or would you have me wait a year And give you then a hundred clear, If I should find the marriage state As happy as I estimate?" The preacher had no time in thought, To his reply he promptly brought, "You were to wait for me, my brow, Said I: 'Till I take you now."

It Died Abominably.

From the Kansas City Journal. That the failure of the Times "sensational" concerning Senator Ingalls is the more ludicrous in view of the way that the Times advertised it on the day previous to its publication. A stale story which had been hawked about the country and refused by other newspapers as worthless is not very "sensational."